Gazette of the United States.

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LAW OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

AN ACT to regulate Trade and Intercourſe with the Indian Tribes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That no perſon ſhall be permitted to carry on any trade or intercourſe with the Indian tribes, without a licence under the hand and ſeal of the ſuperintendant of the department, or of ſuch other perſon, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall authorize to grant licences for that purpoſe; which ſuperintendant, or perſon ſo authorized ſhall, on application, iſſue ſuch licence, for a term not exceeding two years, to any proper perſon, who ſhall enter into bond with one or more ſureties approved of by the ſuperintendant, or perſon iſſuing ſuch licence, or by the Preſident of United States, in the penal ſum of one thouſand dollars, payable to the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful obſervance of ſuch rules, regulations and reſtrictions, as are or ſhall be made, for the government of trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes. The ſaid ſuperintendants, and perſons licenced as aforeſaid, ſhall be governed, in all things touching the ſaid trade and intercourſe, by ſuch rules and regulations, as the Preſident of the United States ſhall preſcribe.

And be it further enacted, That the ſuperintendant, or perſon iſſuing ſuch licence, ſhall have full power and authority to recall the ſame, if the perſon ſo licenced ſhall tranſgreſs any of the regulations or reſtrictions, provided for the government of trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and ſhall put in ſuit ſuch bonds, as he may have taken, on the breach of any condition therein contained.

And be it further enacted, That every perſon, who ſhall attempt to trade with the Indian tribes, or ſhall be found in the Indian country, with ſuch merchandize in his poſſeſſion, as are uſually vended to the Indians, without lawful licence, ſhall forfeit all the merchandize, offered for ſale to the Indians, or found in his poſſeſſion, in the Indian country, and ſhall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and to impriſonment not exceeding thirty days, at the diſcretion of the court, in which the trial ſhall be: Provided, That any citizen of the United States, merely travelling through any Indian town or territory, ſhall be at liberty to purchaſe, by exchange or otherwiſe, ſuch articles as may be neceſſary for his ſubſiſtence, without incurring any penalty.

And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial diſtricts of the United States, ſhall go into any town, ſettlement, or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, and ſhall there commit murder, robbery, larceny, treſpaſs or other crime, againſt the perſon or property of any friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the juriſdiction of any State, or within the juriſdiction of either of the ſaid diſtricts, againſt a citizen thereof, would be puniſhable by the laws of ſuch State or diſtrict, ſuch offender ſhall be ſubject to the ſame puniſhment, as if the offence had been committed within the State or diſtrict, to which he or ſhe may belong, againſt a citizen thereof.

And be it further enacted, That if any ſuch citizen or inhabitant ſhall make a ſettlement on lands belonging to any Indian tribe, or ſhall ſurvey ſuch lands, or deſignate their boundaries, by marking trees, or otherwiſe for the purpoſe of ſettlement, he ſhall forfeit a ſum not exceeding one thouſand dollars, nor leſs than one hundred dollars, and ſuffer impriſonment not exceeding twelve months, in the diſcretion of the court, before whom the trial ſhall be: And it ſhall, moreover, be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, to take ſuch meaſures, as he may judge neceſſary, to remove from lands belonging to any Indian tribe, any citizens or inhabitants of the United States, who have made, or ſhall hereafter make, or attempt to make a ſettlement thereon.

And be it further enacted, That no perſon ſhall be permitted to purchaſe any horſe of an Indian, or of any white man in the Indian territory, without ſpecial licence for that purpoſe; which licence, the ſuperintendant, or ſuch other perſon as the Preſident ſhall appoint, is hereby authorized to grant, on the ſame terms, conditions and reſtrictions, as other licences are to be granted under this act: Provided alſo, That every perſon, who ſhall purchaſe a horſe or horſes, under ſuch licence, before he expoſes ſuch horſe or horſes for ſale, and within fifteen days after they ſhall have been brought out of the Indian country, ſhall make a particular return to the ſuperintendant, or other perſon, from whom he obtained his licence, of every horſe by him purchaſed, as aforeſaid, deſcribing ſuch horſes, by their color, height and other natural or artificial marks, under the penalties contained in their reſpective bonds. And every perſon, purchaſing a horſe or horſes, as aforeſaid, in the Indian country, without a ſpecial licence, ſhall, for every horſe thus purchaſed and brought into any ſettlement of citizens of the United States, forfeit, for every horſe thus purchaſed, or brought from the Indian country, a ſum not more than one hundred dollars, nor leſs than thirty dollars, to be recovered in any court of record having competent juriſdiction. And every perſon, who ſhall purchaſe a horſe, knowing him to be brought out of the Indian territory, by any perſon or perſons not licenced, as above, to purchaſe the ſame, ſhall forfeit the value of ſuch horſe; one half for the benefit of the informant, the other half for the uſe of the United States, to be recovered, as aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That no agent, ſuperintendant, or other perſon authorized to grant a licence to trade, or purchaſe horſes, ſhall have any intereſt or concern in any trade, with the Indians, or in the purchaſe or ſale of any horſes, to or from any Indian; And that any perſon, offending herein, ſhall forfeit one thouſand dollars, and be impriſoned, at the diſcretion of the court, before which the conviction ſhall be had, not exceeding twelve months.

And be it further enacted, That no purchaſe or grant of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indians or nation or tribe of Indians, within the bounds of the United States, ſhall be of any validity, in law or equity, unleſs the ſame be made by a treaty or convention entered into purſuant to the conſtitution; And it ſhall be a miſdemeanor, in any perſon not employed under the authority of the United States, in negociating ſuch treaty or convention, puniſhable by fine not exceeding one thouſand dollars, and of impriſonment not exceeding twelve months, directly or indirectly to treat with any ſuch Indians, nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchaſe of any lands by them held, or claimed: Provided nevertheleſs, That it ſhall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State, who may be preſent at any treaty, held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the preſence, and with the approbation of the commiſſioner or commiſſioners of the United States, appointed to hold the ſame, to propoſe to, and adjuſt with the Indians, the compenſation to be made for their claims to lands within ſuch State, which ſhall be extinguiſhed by the treaty.

And be it further enacted, That in order to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to ſecure the continuance of their friendſhip, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, to cauſe them to be furniſhed with uſeful domeſtic animals, and implements of huſbandry, and alſo to furniſh them with goods or money, in ſuch proportions, as he ſhall judge proper, and to appoint ſuch perſons, from time to time, as temporary agents, to diſtribute among the Indians, as he ſhall think proper: Provided, That the whole amount of ſuch preſents, and allowance to ſuch agents, ſhall not exceed twenty thouſand dollars per annum.

And be it further enacted, That the ſuperior courts of each of the ſaid territorial diſtricts, and the circuit courts, and other courts of the United States of ſimilar juriſdiction in criminal cauſes, in each diſtrict of the United States, into which any offender againſt this act ſhall be firſt brought, or in which he ſhall be apprehended, ſhall have, and are thereby inveſted with full power and authority, to hear and determine all crimes, offences and miſdemeanors againſt this act; ſuch courts proceeding therein, in the ſame manner, as if ſuch crimes, offences and miſdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their reſpective diſtricts: And in all caſes, where the puniſhment ſhall not be death, the county-courts of quarter-ſeſſions in the ſaid territorial diſtricts and the diſtrict courts of the United States, in their reſpective diſtricts ſhall have, and are hereby inveſted with like power to hear and determine the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That it ſhall and may be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, and for the governors of ſuch territorial diſtricts, reſpectively, on proof to them made, that any citizen or citizens of the United States, or of the ſaid diſtricts, or either of them, have been guilty of any of the ſaid crimes, offences or miſdemeanors, [illegible] any town, ſettlement, or territory belonging to any nation or tribe of Indians, to cauſe ſuch perſon or perſons to be apprehended, and brought into either of the United States, or of the ſaid diſtricts, and to be proceeded againſt in due courſe of law. And in all caſes, where the puniſhment ſhall be death, it ſhall be lawful for the governor of the diſtrict, into which the offender may be firſt brought, or in which he may be apprehended, to iſſue a commiſſion of oyer and terminer to the ſuperior judges of the diſtrict, who ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch capital caſes, in the ſame manner, as the ſuperior courts of ſuch diſtricts have, in their ordinary ſeſſions: And when the offender ſhall be brought into, or ſhall be apprehended in any of the United States, except Kentucky, it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident of the United States, to iſſue a like commiſſion to any two judges of the ſupreme court of the United States, and the judge of the diſtrict, in which the offender may have been apprehended or firſt brought; which judges, or any two of them, ſhall have the ſame juriſdiction in ſuch capital caſes, as the circuit-court of ſuch diſtrict, and ſhall proceed to trial and judgment, in the ſame manner, as ſuch circuit-court might or could do.

And be it further enacted, That all fines and forfeitures, which ſhall accrue under this act, ſhall be, one half to the uſe of the informant, and the other half, to the uſe of the United States, except where the proſecution ſhall be firſt inſtituted on behalf of the United States, in which caſe, the whole ſhall be to their uſe.

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act ſhall be conſtrued to prevent any trade or intercourſe with Indians living on lands ſurrounded by ſettlements of the citizens of the United States, and being within the juriſdiction of any of the individual States.

And be it further enacted, That all and every other act and acts, coming within the purview of this act, ſhall be, and are hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That this act ſhall be in force, for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN LANGDON, *Preſident pro tempore of the Senate.*

APPROVED MARCH 1, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

ABRIDGEMENT OF THE
NEW CONSTITUTION of FRANCE.

THE object of all union of men in ſociety, being the maintaining of natural, civil, and political rights, theſe rights ought to be the baſis of the ſocial compact. The acknowledgment and declaration of them ought to precede the conſtitution which aſſures the guarantee of them.

Art. 1. Natural, civil, and political rights, are liberty, equality, ſecurity, and property, the ſocial compact, and reſiſtance of oppreſſion.

Art. 2. Liberty conſiſts in the power of doing every thing which is not contrary to the right of another. Thus the exerciſe of this natural right has no other limits than thoſe which ſecure to the members of the ſame ſociety the enjoyment of the ſame rights.

Art. 3. Every citizen ought to ſubmit to the law, which is the expreſſion of the general will. Whatever is not forbidden by the law, cannot be prohibited; and none can be conſtrained to do what it does not enjoin.

Art. 4 Every man has the liberty of manifeſting his thoughts and his opinions.

Art. 5. The liberty of the Preſs, and every other means of making known his ſentiments, cannot be forbidden, ſuſpended, or limited.

Art. 6. Every citizen is free in the exerciſe of his religion.

Art. 7. Equality conſiſts in the enjoyment of the ſame rights by every citizen.

Art. 8. The law is equal to all, whether it protects or puniſhes.

Art. 9. All citizens are equally admiſſible to all appointments. Free people know no other motive of preference than the pre-eminence of talents and virtue.

Art. 10. Security conſiſts in the protection granted to all the citizens, for the preſervation of their perſons, of their fortunes, and of their rights.

Art. 11. None can be accuſed, ſtopped, or detained, but in caſes ſpecified by the law, and according to the forms it has preſcribed.

Art. 12. The citizens againſt whom arbitrary acts may be exerciſed, have the right to reſiſt them by force; but every man accuſed or arreſted in virtue of the law, ought to obey it inſtantly. He renders himſelf guilty by reſiſtance. (N. B. a miſtake in the order.)

Art. 13. Thoſe who ſolicit, expedite, execute, or cauſe to be executed, arbitrary orders, are guilty, and ought to be puniſhed.

Art. 14. Every man ought to be preſumed innocent, till he has been declared guilty; if it is found neceſſary to arreſt him, every rigor not requiſite to ſecure his perſon ought to be ſeverely interdicted by law.

Art. 15. None can be puniſhed but in virtue of a law eſtabliſhed and promulgated anterior to the crime, and legally applied.

Art. 16. Every law which puniſhes crimes anterior to its promulgation is an arbitrary act. Every retroſpect effect of law is a crime.

Art. 17. The law ought only to inflict neceſſary puniſhment proportioned to the crimes and uſeful to ſociety.

Art. 18. The right of property is, that every man may diſpoſe of his ſubſtance, his talents and his induſtry.

Art. 19. No kind of labour or induſtry is prohibited to citizens, who may buy, ſell, or tranſport it freely.

Art. 20. A citizen, however, cannot ſell himſelf, his perſon not being alienable property.

Art. 21. None can be deprived of his right of property, but when public neceſſity, legally proved, evidently demands it, and on condition of a juſt and previous indemnity.

Art. 22. No contribution can be levied but for the public good; all citizens have a right to aſſent to its eſtabliſhment.

Art. 23. Public inſtruction is neceſſary to all.

Art. 24. Public ſuccours are a debt due from ſociety.

Art. 25. The ſecurity of theſe rights is an act of ſovereignty.

Art. 26. Sovereignty is one, indiviſible, and impreſcriptable.

Art. 27. It reſides eſſentially in the people. Each citizen is equally entitled to exerciſe ſovereignty.

Art. 28. No individual, or any union of citizens can arrogate to themſelves the exerciſes of ſovereignty.

Art. 29. The ſocial compact cannot exiſt where the limits of power are not exactly fixed, and where agents are not made reſponſible for their conduct.

Art. 30. All citizens are obliged to be aiding to the law.

Art. 31. Men united in ſociety ought to have a legal means of reſiſting oppreſſion.

Art. 32. There is oppreſſion when the law violates natural right. There is oppreſſion when the law is violated by the public functionaries. There is oppreſſion when arbitrary acts violate natural, civil and political rights of citizens. The manner of reſiſting oppreſſion ought to be preſcribed by the conſtitution.

Art. 33. The people have the right of changing the conſtitution. One generation has no right to ſubject to the conſtitution, future generations.

After the recognition of theſe rights, on which the government is founded, the French Nation is declared to form one indiviſible Republic.

The diviſion into departments is retained; each department is divided into communes or diſtricts, and each commune into municipal ſections and primary aſſemblies.

Primary Aſſemblies.

In the primary aſſemblies, every man aged 21 years has a right to vote, provided that his name is inſcribed on the civic table, and that he ſhall have reſided one year in France.

The primary aſſemblies ſhall be ſo diſtributed in each department, that none ſhall conſiſt of leſs than 400, or more than 900 members; in each of theſe a ſelect committee is to be choſen by ballot, conſiſting of as many members as there are fifties of citizens in the aſſembly.

In this committee, he who has the majority of votes ſhall be preſident of the aſſembly; the three next on the liſt ſhall be ſecretaries. The duty of the ſelect committee is to keep the records, and to arrange and ſubmit the buſineſs to the aſſembly.

All elections are to be carried on in thoſe aſſemblies. The intermediate, or electoral aſſemblies, have no place in this code, The elections are to be made by what is called a double ſcrutiny; each gives in a ſigned liſt of candidates equal to the number of places to be filled. Theſe bulletins, or liſts of preſentation, as they are termed, are ſent to the adminiſtration of each department.—They ſelect a triple number of thoſe candidates who have moſt votes, and from thoſe ſent back to the primary aſſemblies; a definitive election is made, each citizen giving in as before a liſt of the candidates to whom he gives his preference.

In the deliberations of theſe aſſemblies, the ſame mode is to be followed as in the elections. The queſtion is to be ſhaped ſo as to be anſwered by a ſimple negative or affirmative. On the day appointed for the deciſion, each citizen gives in a *bulletin*, or ſlip of paper, inſcribed with his name, and the word *yes* or *no*. Theſe are to be tranſmitted from the diſtrict to the department, where the general reſult is to be aſcertained.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

RIGA, (Ruſſia) Feb. 1.

ACCORDING to the laſt letters from Peterſburgh, the admiralty has received orders from her Imperial majeſty to equip for the enſuing ſpring ten ſhips of the line, beſides the ſixteen which are already fit for ſea, of which thirteen are at Revel and two at Cronſtadt. To man this fleet, admiral Tſchitſchagoff will levy 40,000 marines and ſailors.

MADRID, Feb. 14.

The moſt extraordinary and energetic exertions take place in all our ports. The officers of the marine have all received orders to repair to their poſts, with all poſſible ſpeed. Our naval armament will be ready for ſea in eight days. The public voice points out M. Langara, d'Artizabel, and Mazaredo, as the moſt eligible for the command of it.

The indignation of the people upon the firſt intelligence of the death of Louis, was extreme. The French reſidents here were obliged to conceal themſelves to avoid the popular fury; and their indignation was, if poſſible, increaſed, when they were told the Convention had refuſed the King's mediation.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.

His royal highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia, has cauſed to be erected in the palace of Rheinſberg, a monument, in honor of the noble Lamoignon de Maleſherbes, the friend and faithful ſervant of the unfortunate Louis XVI.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.

The following is an exact ſtatement of the Imperial troops about to open the campaign againſt the common enemy of the Houſe of Auſtria and of the Empire;—they are divided into four armies:

The firſt, under the Command in Chief of Field-Marſhal Prince de Saxe Cobourg, conſiſts of fifty-three battalions of infantry, and twenty-two diviſions and an half of cavalry.

The 2d, under the command in chief of Gen. Prince de Hohenlohe, of 27 battalions of infantry, and 19 diviſions of cavalry.

The 3d, under the command in chief of Gen. Count Wenzel Colloredo, of 29 battalions of infantry, and 19 diviſions of cavalry: And

The 4th, under the command in chief of Gen. Count Stain and de Vins, of 18 battalions of infantry, and 7 diviſions of cavalry.

Total number of battalions of infantry, 127—of diviſions of cavalry, 67 1-2.

NETHERLANDS.

Letter from General de Pirch to Maj.Gen. Count de Brandwike.

" Sir, Venlo, March 2.

" I ſend you an account of Gen. de Clairfayt. As it muſt give univerſal pleaſure, I have embraced the earlieſt opportunity of tranſmiting it to you with a requeſt, that you will communicate it alſo wherever you may think proper. Our arms perhaps will have the ſame ſucceſs to-morrow; for the advanced poſts will be attacked, and we ſhall then endeavor to get poſſeſſion of Ruremond, I am, &c.

(Signed) " DE PIRCH."

Official diſpatch from Gen. Clairfayt.

" This day has been perfectly fortunate for the Imperial troops. Laſt night we croſſed the Roer, and drove the enemy both from the quarter of Duren, and that of Judiers; to the diſtance of one league and a quarter beyond Aldenhoven. The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded, including priſoners, to the number of 600, amounts on the whole to 2000 men. Twelve cannons, thirteen ammunition waggons, and their military cheſt alſo fell into our hands.

" His royal highneſs the Archduke Charles attacked in perſon, this afternnon, with the advanced guard, ſome batteries where there were nine cannons, and took poſſeſſion of them.

" Our loſs amounts only to ten killed and forty wounded. We particularly regret, among the former, Col. de Pfortzeim and Capt. Meſmanchers.

" You will be ſo kind, General, as to communicate this account to his ſerene highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick.

" At Head Quarters General, of Aldenhoven, March 1ſt, 1793.

(Signed) " CLAIRFAYT.

To Major General Baron de Wenckheim.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15.

By letters from Germany, the poſition of the Imperial and Pruſſian troops is an uninterrupted line from Deux Ponts to Cleves, and is ſupported in the rear and centre by the army at Coblentz, making altogether about 150,000 men.

DUBLIN, March 12.

The Lloyd's liſts of the laſt Britiſh mails continue to give a diſagreeable regiſter of veſſels captured by the enemy; the diſtreſs occaſioned by which is but poorly aſſuaged by the taking of three merchant ſhips and half a dozen paltry privateers by his majeſty's ſhips of war in the Britiſh channel.

Sixty merchant ſhips under the convoy of two frigates from London down channel, having lain too, in the night of the 14th of laſt month, under the Iſle of Wight, two French privateers ſtole in among them and took ſeveral by boarding them.

What a ſad reverſe of character have the volunteers of Ireland experienced in a few years!—In 1780 they were courted, thanked, admired, applauded—now, they are inſulted, deſpiſed, degraded, proſcribed.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council have iſſued a Proclamation, offering a reward of 100l. for apprehending the perſon or perſons who poſted a ſeditious libel entitled "Society of United Iriſhmen" on the door of the Houſe of Lords, on the 1ſt of March inſtant.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MARCH 3.

Letter from Gen. Miranda to the Miniſter at war, dated Head Quarters, at Hecton, Feb. 25.

" Maeſtricht being inveſted according to the orders I received, by a body of 12,000 men on the left banks of the Meuſe, and by 6000 on the right, we proceeded to form the works and batteries neceſſary for the bombardment. The whole have been happily terminated the 23d, on the heights of Konwenberg, and with the loſs only of three men killed, notwithſtanding the conſtant fire kept up from the garriſon.

" Our batteries being to commence firing yeſterday at noon, I ſent ſummonſes to the Commandant General, and to the Magiſtrates. The anſwer of the Prince of Heſſe, Governor of the place, was a refuſal. He gave me to underſtand verbally by Col. Amaudin, that he had found the ſaid ſummons very ſtrange, as he did not know that the Dutch nation had declared war againſt France, and that if I permitted him he would ſend a courier to their High Mightineſſes to requeſt directions on that head.

" Our fire commenced in the night, ſupported by another battery of mortars erected before Wick, and ſoon after the town appeared to be on fire. The enemy found means to extinguiſh it, but at ſix this morning it was again in flames, and is burning at this moment.

" While we were inveſting the place, the enemy to about 1200, made two ſorties, one towards Wick, and the other by the gate of St. Peter. Our troops eaſily repulſed them, with loſs on their part, while we had not a man killed.

" I am in haſte to terminate this operation, that I may execute others more eſſential, with which I am charged by Gen. Dumourier, as I had the honor to inform you in my laſt diſpatches. MIRANDA."

Letter from Gen. Dumourier to the Commiſſioners at Bruſſels.

Head Quarters, at Haven-Bergen, Feb. 26.

" I anndunce to you, that we have this night taken the fort of Klundert. The garriſon after holding out eight hours, made their eſcape. They conſiſted of 150 men, 73 of whom we have made priſoners. We had only two wounded. An unfortunate woman has been killed in the town. I ſhall give ſome indemnification to her family. We found in the fort a great number of cannons, 24 18, and 12 pounders.—Williamſtadt will be attacked this night, and taken, notwithſtanding the number of frigates by which it is defended, and which we ſhall oblige to retire. I wiſh to harraſs you every day with the account of ſome new ſucceſs. This, though of great utility for my plans, not being of the ſame importance as the capture of Breda, I have not ſent a courier to Paris, and I only beg that you will tranſmit this intelligence to the Convention. DUMOURIER.

" P. S. On the 28th, the day after to-morrow, I ſhall march againſt Gertruydenberg."

Letter from the Miniſter at War.

Paris, March 5.

" I think it my dury to inform you, that I learn by a letter which I have received from Gen. Valence, that the Pruſſians, to the number of 25 or 30,000 men, have advanced to the Roer to relieve Maeſtricht, and that the movement of the enemy has induced Gen. Miranda to ſuſpend the bombardment of the place. This event, of little importance in itſelf, may only oblige us to attack it in form, and retard us ſometime longer. Such is the preciſe truth of intelligence, which may be conſidered as of more importance than it deſerves, and on which it is my duty to fix the opinion of the National Convention."

Paris is now in the moſt profound tranquility. The plans of the inſurgents, or more properly of their inſtigators, are compleatly defeated, at leaſt for the preſent. The examination now rigorouſly going on, will probably bring ſome of the latter to puniſhment.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Thoſe who ſpeak ſo coolly of the eaſe with which Holland may prevent the entrance of an enemy by laying the country under water, reaſon in much the ſame way as the Iriſhman in Joe Miller, who ſaid, he did not much fear being condemned to be hanged, for he could any time ſave his life by cutting his throat in jail.

It is ſaid, as a proof of the popularity of the war, that 1500 recruits were raiſed laſt week in Mancheſter. Alas! is it not rather a proof, that the war has already ſuſpended the looms of Mancheſter.

The great houſe which ſtopped a few days for near half a million of money, goes on again with additional credit and reſpectability, from its being aſcertained that its real property was very great, after all the claims upon it were diſcharged.

His royal highneſs the Duke of York is to command the whole body of the Hanoverian army, as well as to be commander in chief of the Britiſh forces ſerving on the continent.

Wedneſday made the one hundredth day of Mr. Haſtings's trial.

The trial was thinly attended yeſterday, and the Hall about 4 o'clock was ſo cold, that the gallery benches were ſoon deſerted.

The French bend the whole of their force in fitting out privateers againſt this country, but hitherto they have not met with much ſucceſs; the convention encouraged this ſyſtem as much as poſſible, and bounties are offered for fitting out privateers.

Saturday about 270 of the royal artillery embarked on board the Woolwich, of 44 guns, Capt. Parker, at Spithead. One company are to be landed at Gibraltar, the remainder are for the windward iſlands.

Dumourier's laſt letter to Lord Auckland, it is ſaid, has a ſmack of that joke which he ſometimes mixes with the moſt ſerious matters. He ſays, " As you do not think it conſiſtent with your dignity, to travel in this unpleaſant weather to meet me in the ſwamps, I ſhall come to you. We Republicans can travel in all weathers; and I dare ſay, you will not diſdain my propoſitions, when I ſhall renew them on the Exchange of Amſterdam."

The inundations, as far as they have taken place in Holland, have been productive of a general diſcontent. In the province of Utrecht the meaſure found a ſerious oppoſition, and to ſay with what foundation, we need only add, that the land thus covered, will be at leaſt 5 years, before it recovers in any degree its vegetative powers.

The patriots of Holland are ſufficiently numerous to be formidable, but that they are divided among themſelves. The object of one party is merely the expulſion of the Stadtholder, without any further change in the government. The other and more numerous party, wiſh for a government on the model of the French republic. Quere, *Will they not unite?*

We very properly execrate the ſavage and ferocious practice of a mob parading the ſtreets of Paris with the heads of thoſe they have decollated; yet the Legiſlature of this country, leſs than fifty years ago, Decreed, That the heads of three men ſhould be exhibited upon one of the city gates, for the contemplation of every *civilized* paſſenger—the admiration of every foreigner—and the gratification of thoſe ſtrong-beaked birds that feaſt on blood! In this ſituation, as a mark of *national civilization*, one of the heads remained full forty years.

Letters from Ireland relate, that the great queſtion of Parliamentary reform has been loſt there by a majority of eighty-eight. The previous queſtion was moved upon a reſolution propoſed by the advocates for reform. A conſiderable ferment has begun to prevail in that kingdom, and the volunteer corps in the North are increaſed from 600 to 800 men each.

It is reported that government have received the diſagreeable intelligence, that two thouſand diſſenters were openly in arms at Belfaſt, under the command of a Mr. Fitzgerald, and, as is believed, with the advice of ſeveral of the Dublin contenders for popularity.

MARCH 7.

The Dolphin packet, Capt. Flyn, and Prince of Wales, Capt. Hearn, arrived at Harwich yeſterday with the mails, and ſeveral paſſengers, to the number 120; amongſt others were, Mr. Hope, of Amſterdam, and Mrs. Williamſon Hope, with her children. Before they ſet ſail, they had the pleaſure of ſeeing the guards who had arrived ſafe, and landed at Helvoet-ſluys on Saturday evening, reviewed by his royal higneſs the Duke of York and the young Prince of Orange.

The people at Amſterdam and Rotterdam are in the utmoſt confuſion.

The Stadtholder, however, ſeems to be unmoved and ſerene; and as ſome counterbalance for the ill fortune at Breda, a courier arrived, a few hours before the packet ſailed, with the important intelligence, " that Gen. Clairfayt had attacked the French at Venlo, and, after a deſperate engagement, taken 600 priſoners, with their arms, and killed 2000 on the ſpot."

MARCH 9.

Repulſe before Williamſtadt.

The following particulars of the defeat of the French before Williamſtadt, were communicated in a letter to a reſpectable merchant in the city, brought by the meſſenger which arrived yeſterday from Holland. It is with an honeſt pride we have to ſtate, that a part of our countrymen were actively engaged in ſo glorious a buſineſs.

Capt. Manley of the Syren, having previouſly concerted the buſineſs with the governor of Williamſtadt, brought his ſhip to bear ſucceſsfully upon the French army.—The French made an attack, in which they were much annoyed by the fire of the Engliſh frigate.

This, as it was unexpected, Dumourier was unprepared for. The garriſon made a ſally, and 700 of the French were killed by the fire of the garriſon, and the Syren together.

The French fell back, but returned again to the attack—At this moment a ſluice was opened, which had the deſired effect—upwards of 1000 of the enemy were killed by the fire of the Syren, the ſpirit and vigour of the garriſon, and the effect of the inundation. Dumourier found it in vain to perſiſt. He abandoned his works, and retired to the diſtance of a league, up to the middle in water.

HAGUE, March 4. An account has been received of a complete victory gained over the French at Venlo, by Prince Frederick of Brunſwick. The circumſtances of this action are not yet accurately detailed; but it is ſaid that 1500 Frenchmen are taken priſoners, with 22 pieces of cannon.

The ſiege of Maeſtricht is raiſed.

The tide of the affairs of France begins to change. The immenſe force of the empire begins to get in motion, and its weight will be found irreſiſtable.

Dumourier has withdrawn himſelf from before Williamſtadt; it is conjectured, in conſequence of the news of ſuch ſignal defeats as his colleagues have experienced. He has retired to the diſtance of a league from that fortreſs. If he is not expeditious in retreating out of the Dutch territory, it is more than probable that his retreat will be entirely cut off; for the victorious armies of Clairfait, & the two princes above named, will pour in upon him and ſurround him.

The effect this intelligence has had in Holland, is inconceivable.—The people before were calmly determined to ſacrifice their lives for their country, now they look forward to victory and revenge, for the unprovoked aggreſſion of the French, and the evils which it has brought upon a part of their country.

DOVER, March 8. A perſon juſt arrived from Fluſhing, and who left that place yeſterday, aſſerts it for a truth, that Breda has been retaken by the Dutch and Pruſſian troops.

HARWICH, March 8. Mr. Sylveſter, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived expreſs this morning by the Prince of Orange Packet, from Helvoetſluys.

In conſequence of Gen. Clairfait's marching for the relief of Maeſtricht, the French have raiſed the ſiege of that important fortreſs.

A report prevailed in Holland previous to the ſailing of the Prince of Orange Packet, that the Pruſſians had taken 100 pieces of cannon, and a large ſupply of ammunition that were on the road for the ſupply of Dumourier's army; and further, that the Duke of Brunſwick had had an engagement with the French, and totally defeated them; in conſequence of which between three and four thouſand were taken priſoners, and left dead in the field.

The Auſtrians had attacked a body of French, detached acroſs the Meuſe to keep Juliers in check; upwards of 2000 were killed or taken priſoners, and the whole detachment put to the route.

Miranda, in his retreat to Ruremonde, loſt 8 pieces of cannon.

Prince Frederick of Pruſſia had attacked Ruremonde, and hada complete victory, by which that important poſt had come into the hands of the Auſtrians.

Gertruydenberg has ſurrendered to the French, after 3 days bombardment, on the ſame terms as Breda.

The Prince de Cobourg has ſucceſsfully attacked the French at Aix-la Chapelle, who after a vigorous reſiſtance, in which 4000 men were killed, and 1,600 taken priſoners, were obliged to evacuate that place, and leave behind them 120 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of military ſtores.

In addition to the foreign news already detailed, we have to ſtate, that Gen. Beaulieu was marching to the attack of Liege, and that the French were in the utmoſt confuſion.

The Stadtholder has given the command of the naval force to Admiral Koningſbergen; and from the activity which prevails, it is probable Dumourier will not advance further into the country,

Domeſtic Articles.

KNOXVILLE, March 9.

We learn, the reward offered by the Preſident of the United States for apprehending the leader of the party who deſtroyed the Cherokee town of Tenchtotee, has induced ſome perſons to apprehend David M'Cloſky, of Tugelo, in Georgia. On his being apprehended, and until his arrival at Auguſta, he conſidered it as a trivial affair; but upon his arrival there, the officers of government had him confined in heavy irons, and from thence ſent to Savannah, to be tried before the federal court.

On Wedneſday laſt the Hanging Maw viſited the encampment of the federal troops, commanded by M. Rickard, on which occaſion a federal ſalute was fired.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) April 27.

Yeſterday arrived at New-Caſtle, the ſhip American, Capt, Ewing, from Londonderry, in five weeks, with 250 paſſengers. Captain Ewing informs, that Capt. Sylveſter, of the ſhip Waſhington, was to ſail from Londonderry the 20th of April—and that Captain Jefferies, of the ſhip Wilmington, was to ſail the ſame day from Belfaſt.

This morning paſſed this place, the l'Embuſcade, a French frigate of 38 guns, the ſame which landed the French Ambaſſador at Charleſton, S. C. We are informed ſhe has brought up two prizes, the brig Little Sarah, mounting 14 guns, bound to Jamaica, taken off Senepuxent, and the ſhip Grange, bound to Liverpool, taken at the Brown, or rather brought back, it being within the limits of the United States.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) April 15.

Yeſterday l'Embuſcade added to the number of prizes already ſent in here, by the capture of the Dutch ſhip Succeſs, —— Lang, maſter, from Bremen, laden with dry goods, iron, &c.

A houſe of rendezvous for entering ſeamen for the French ſervice, was on Saturday opened in Queen-ſtreet, at which the national flag was diſplayed the greater part of the day. In the evening, however, it was lowered, ſaid to be in conſequence of orders from the higheſt executive authority.

Fort Johnſon and other points of defence in our harbour, are ordered to be repaired and fitted up with artillery, &c. in order to prevent or reſent any national inſult, as well as all outrages againſt the eſtabliſhed law of nations.

The ſhip Succeſs, of Bremen, which was ſent into this port on Sunday laſt, as a prize to the frigate l'Embuſcade, has been reſtored to the Maſter for the original owners.

Philadelphia, May 1.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has iſſued two proclamations; One, corroborative of that iſſued by the ſupreme executive of the United States—declarative of the neutrality of the General Government in the preſent war; the other reſpecting the treaty ſhortly to be held with the hoſtile Indians—interdicting and prohibiting any hoſtile incurſions into the Indian country, until the effect of the propoſed Treaty ſhall be aſcertained.

Monday afternoon the brig Little Sarah, a prize to the French Frigate l'Embuſcade came up. By the account of a French officer on board this prize it appears, that the Grange was taken juſt in the bay, while under ſail. It ſeems to be generally allowed, that ſhe conſequently cannot be conſidered as a lawful prize.

Capt. Hayes of the American Sloop Sally arrived Monday, ſays that the Frigate fired at her ſeveral times in the bay or river, we do not poſitively recollect which, to make her ſhew her colours and come to.

Sunday night the ſhip Mary, Capt. Colley, belonging to Newburyport, caught fire—which was not extinguiſhed till the cabin and quarter-deck were conſumed.

By authentic letters from Madrid of the 1ſt of March laſt, we learn that the King of Spain had, on the 27th of February, appointed his Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, to negociate with the American Plenipotentiary.

Letters from Cadiz of the 9th of March mention, that the French had captured ſome Spaniſh veſſels, and that there are orders at Cadiz to ſtop all French veſſels in that harbour.

A ſoldier was lately ſhot at Legionville, for being concerned in a conſpiracy to rob and murder two of the paymaſters.

On the 8th of January laſt, Lunardi aſcended in a balloon at Madrid, in the preſence of their Catholics Majeſties, the Royal Family, and a great croud of people of all ranks. He changed the figure of his aeroſtatic globe to that of a temple in the clouds, adorned with columns and ſtatues, afterwards he changed it to a Chineſe building, with arches and ſtatues, then to half temple and half Chineſe building, and caſt anchor at twenty miles from Madrid; he then proceeded to a vaſt height (almoſt out of ſight)—at four o'clock he caſt anchor again, at 38 miles from Madrid, where he ſtripped his balloon of about 700 yards of the linen with which he had made the above mentioned changes! he then ſet ſail again, and at duſk landed near the city of Orcarco, 56 miles from Madrid. His aerial voyage laſt five hours.

On Monday the 15th inſt departed this life, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. ROBERT SMITH, D. D. paſtor of the Preſbyterian church at Pequea, and on Wedneſday following his remains were interred in the preſence of a numerous concourſe of people, of various denominations, amongſt whom he was generally and highly reſpected. The Rev. Nathan Grier, of Brandywine, delivered an excellent eulogium of the deceaſed, and a very affecting addreſs to the people upon the occaſion, ſ from 2d. Kings, 2, 12.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated Jan. 20.

"Grain is now very ſcarce here, and demanded at the prices below; alſo all articles of proviſion—and the demand likely to continue during the war, or until a plentiful crop ſupplies the real and imaginary wants. The value of the aſſignats have conſiderably depreciated lately, and exchange on England is now 5¼d ſter. per livre—uncertain and fluctuating. Articles of ſubſiſtence do not fluctuate with the exchange, though it is the thermometer for moſt others. This may be attributed to the ſyſtem adopted by the government for procuring their ſupplies through agents of government, and not in the ordinary channel of commerce—wheat and flour are not higher now than in November, when exchange was 7d. per livre, or thereabouts—Tobacco is ready ſale, and not a great proviſion in market.

"There is a late decree of the Convention to arm immediately 30 ſail of the line and 20 frigates, which added to the number already equipped of 22 ſail of the line and 30 frigates, will make a conſiderable fleet—The ſailors, carpenters, rope-makers, &c. &c. are claſſed as under the former government, and they have heretofore gone off without murmuring to the dock-yards, and I think they will continue to go, at leaſt from this and the neighboring places, without difficulty. The underwriters refuſe all premiums of inſurance.

Exchange.	London	15¾ a ½ livres.
	Amſterdam	29¾ a 30
	Madrid	27
Wheat		23 a 24 per Boiſſeau.
Flour		52 a 55 per barrel.
Indian Corn		12 per Boiſſeau.
Rice		36 a 38 per Ct.
Tobacco		40 a 60 per ditto.
White Oil		50 a 55 per ditto.
Sperm. do.		80 a 85 per ditto.
Whale bone, ſhort		160 a 200 per ditto.
Pot Aſh		70 a 76 per ditto.
Pearl ditto		70 a 80 per ditto.
Beef		60 a 80 per barrel.
Pork		90 a 110 per ditto.

Extract of a letter to Henry Drinker, Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. and Tench Coxe, of the city of Philadelphia, dated Cooper's-Town, head of Suſquehanna, April 9.

"Gentlemen,

"Being convinced that you feel an intereſt in the manufactory of maple ſugar, and that your wiſhes and exertions to prevent the deſtruction of the trees from whence it is produced, have been of public utility, we are encouraged to tranſmit to you the ſtatement we have been able to make from actual obſervation, of the quantity of ſugar which has been made this ſeaſon in the former townſhip of Oſſego, and which was an entire wilderneſs in 1786. We find, upon a moderate calculation, that there has been made at leaſt 160,000 lb. which, at 9d. per pound, is equal in value to 15,000 dollars. This plain demonſtration of the importance of this article will, we hope, induce you to continue your endeavors to promote and encourage it; and we would ſubmit to your conſideration whether it is not an object of ſufficient conſequence to claim the encouragement of the legiſlature of your ſtate." Signed,

William Cooper	Richard R. Smith,
Reuſel'r Williams, jun.	Charles Francis,
Lewis de Villers,	Ebbal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"The example of France (ſays a writer in the National Gazette) hath ſtruck terror into all *governments*"—the indefiniteneſs of this expreſſion, plainly implies that the writer conſiders all *government* as injurious; this is but an old objection of the enemies of public tranquility, *new vamped*. There are perſons in the world to whom *all government* is intolerable.

The proviſion for paying the intereſt of the public debt has long been a grievance to perſons of a certain deſcription, becauſe the diſcharging our obligations, involved the neceſſity of taxes and revenue; but theſe conſiſtent politicians now take it in dudgeon, that the government will not involve the people in incalculable expence, by plunging them in an unneceſſary war!

It is too apparent, that the enemies of the public credit of this country, deſpairing of ſucceſs in their machinations to overthrow the funding ſyſtem, are now attempting to implicate the United States in the war raging between France and the combined powers, doubtleſs expecting in that event to be favored with an opportunity of executing their favorite plan by rendering the public burthens requiſite for both objects, inſupportable.—It is impoſſible that the people ſhould not *juſtly* appreciate ſuch politics.

The old Congreſs had the hardineſs to ſtamp on their paper money this injunction, *mind your buſineſs*; how well this applies to our volunteer ſtateſmen, it is not difficult to ſhew; but, modern politics contradict the old ſaying that what is *every* body's buſineſs, is *nobody's* buſineſs.

When ſucceſs crowns our enterprizes it is indicative of their having been planned in wiſdom. The men who have been the principal agents in conducting the affairs of this country to a ſituation far more eligible and proſperous than any age or nation ever before experienced, are, through the favor of Providence at the Helm at this critical juncture in the concerns of Europe. Let experience teach us wiſdom, and inſpire the people with confidence in thoſe who have ſo long enjoyed their their approbation. If thoſe who have done worthily for their country are rewarded with opprobium and abuſe; "the poſt of honor will ſoon be conſidered as confined to a private ſtation."

A letter from a gentleman in Londondery, to his friend in this city, dated March 18th, ſays,

"It is ſcarcely poſſible to convey to you an adequate idea of the preſent ſtate of Europe. All its Kings, all its Prieſts, are combined againſt the new republic of France, and many hundred thouſand of men are now in arms, to reſtore Kingly Power, and the influence of the Church in that country. None of the hoſtile powers have entered into this war with a greater zeal and acrimony than England, the people whereof, at any rate, a great majority of them, are as keen for exterminating Liberty in France, as they were formerly for ſubjugating the thirteen Colonies. The Scotch, however, are not ſo unanimous upon this occaſion, as they were then: a great number in Scotland being againſt the war. As to Ireland, I think I may ſafely ſay, that two thirds of the people, in their preſent diſcontented State of mind, are completely adverſe to the preſent ſyſtem of Engliſh politics. As to the French themſelves, if they were unanimous at home, they might be a match for all their enemies. Two of their Generals, Dumourier and Cuſtine, are men of wonderful fortune and ability: But the queſtionable execution of their King, which has eſtranged many moderate men from their cauſe, and the horrible diſſentions in Paris, conducted or excited by the execrable faction of Robeſpierre & Marat, have cauſed a doubt, at leaſt a fear, that the really virtuous men among them, are too few and too weak to carry their upright intentions into effect. In the mean time, the government of Ireland is carrying on a high and ſtrong hand in conjunction with the Engliſh miniſter—A man dare not ſpeak, or ſcarcely think, for fear of the *Secret Committee of the Lords*, who have renewed all the arbitrary proceedings of the Star Chamber. Every man or body of men, who preſume to talk of liberty, or a reform of a corrupt Conſtitution in Church and State, are proſecuted and perſecuted, fined or confined, or both, after a very ſummary trial; and the IRISH VOLUNTEERS, once the glory and the boaſt of their country, are now openly calumniated and pro cribed."

LONDON, March 14.

A letter was received in town on Monday laſt, from Col. Grinfield of the guards, who commands at Helvoet, dated Saturday the 9th inſt. at noon—He ſtates, that on that morning, Dumourier, after having fired upon the town of Williamſtadt for 24 hours without intermiſſion, with red hot balls, was reſolved to make an attempt on the north of the town by water, for which purpoſe he embarked 13,000 of his men in boats—Theſe boats were purſued and vigorouſly attacked by the Dutch armed boats, and every one of them ſunk; not a ſingle Frenchman out of the 13,000 eſcaped. *A big ſtory this.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship American,	Ewing,	Londonderry
Brig Nancy,	Harris,	Martinique
Aurora,	Croſs,	Charleſton
Cheſter,	O'Neal,	Halifax
Sloop Sally,	Hayes,	St. Croix
Supply,	James,	Bermuda

Port of Norfolk, April 16, 1793.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Beacons are put down at the following places:

Willoughby-Point Beacon, in 4 fathom water. The light-houſe bearing from ſaid Beacon, E. by S. 1-2 S. 5 leagues—Back river point, N. 1-2 W. 3 leagues—Sand Hill on old Point Comfort, the leading mark W. by N. a little northwardly.

Horſe-Shoe Beacon, in four fathom water. The light-houſe bearing from ſaid Beacon, S. E. diſtance 3 leagues—Crump's Hill bearing S. W. Back river, N. W. by W.—Willoughby's Bluff bearing W. by S.

Middle-Ground Beacon, in 4 fathom water. The light-houſe bearing S. by W. 1-2 W. diſtance 2 leagues—Smith's Iſland N. N. E. diſtance 5 leagues—The Horſe-ſhoe Beacon W. 1-2 N. diſtance 3 leagues.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	17/6
3 per Cents,	9/10
Deferred,	10/6
Full ſhares Bank U. S. 9	per cent. prem.

DEPARTMENT *of* STATE, *to wit.*

NOTICE is hereby given to perſons intereſted in the property or the proceedings of CLAUDIUS PAUL RAGUETT, a citizen of Pennſylvania, lately deceaſed, at Bourdeaux, in France, that on application at the Office of the Secretary of State, they may receive information relative thereto, as tranſmitted by Mr. FENWICK, Conſul for the United States at Bourdeaux.

GEORGE TAYLER, jun. Chief Clerk.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1793. 3t

Albany Glaſs-Houſe.

The Proprietors *of the* Glaſs-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and Co.*

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to ſuch perfection, as will be found, on compariſon, to be equal, in quality, to the beſt London Crown Glaſs.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glaſs, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be diſcontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propoſe to enlarge the ſcale of this buſineſs, and as the ſucceſs of it will depend on the patriotic ſupport of the public, they beg leave to ſolicit their friendly patronage in the purſuit of a branch which will intereſt every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any ſize, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-ſtreet, New-York, and at the Glaſs Warehouſe, No. 48, Market-ſtreet, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, ſix ſmart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly inſtructed in the various branches of Glaſs-Making.

Alſo, three Window-Glaſs Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w

By Authority.

BY THE
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES
of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it appears, that a ſtate of war exiſts between Auſtria, Pruſſia, Sardinia, G. Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part; and France, on the other—and the duty and intereſt of the United States require, that they ſhould with ſincerity and good faith adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers.

I HAVE therefore thought fit by theſe preſents, to declare the diſpoſition of the United States to obſerve the conduct aforeſaid towards thoſe powers reſpectively; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States careſully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatſoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene ſuch diſpoſition.

AND I DO hereby alſo make known, that whoſoever of the citizens of the United States ſhall render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing, aiding or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of the ſaid powers, or by carrying to any of them thoſe articles, which are deemed contraband by the *modern* uſage of nations, will not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment or forfeiture; and further, that I have given inſtructions to thoſe officers, to whom it belongs, to cauſe proſecutions to be inſtituted againſt all perſons, who ſhall, within the cognizance of the Courts of the United States, violate the law of nations, with reſpect to the powers at war, or any of them.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to theſe preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty-ſecond day of April, (L.S.) one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ſeventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,
Th: JEFFERSON.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Thomas Dobſon,
Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet,
PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VIII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

AN Account of the Cape of Good Hope, Grafting, Univerſal Grammar, Graſſes, Greece, Greenland, Guam, Guinea, Gunnery, Happineſs, Harmony, Heat, Hepatic-Air, Heraldry, Hindoſtan, Hippopotamus, Hiſtory, New-Holland, Horſe, Horſemanſhip, Hottentots, Hunting, Huſbandry, Hydrometer, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles. Embelliſhed with ſixteen Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ *As ſeveral gentlemen who have honored this undertaking with early ſubſcriptions, have only received a ſmall part of the work, they are earneſtly requeſted to complete their ſets, as far as publiſhed, immediately, while the publiſher ſtill has it in his power to ſupply them with the parts which have not been furniſhed. As the ſubſcription will very poſſibly be cloſed by the firſt of July next, the publiſher cannot undertake to complete ſets after that period; and thoſe who wiſh to become poſſeſſors of this truly valuable and important work, will pleaſe apply before the expiration of that time, that they may not be diſappointed.*

The very heavy expence neceſſarily incurred in carrying on this work, makes it indiſpenſably requiſite for the publiſher to adhere more ſtrictly than he has done to the original condition, of delivering the volumes only on being paid for them.

April 6, 1793. ep1m

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,
May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

City of Waſhington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for ſale at auction, by the Commiſſioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, the reſidue at three equal annual payments with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Aſſembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Waſhington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the ſaid Territory which lies within this State, in the ſame manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the ſame lands may be conveyed by him, and tranſmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner ſhall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

N. B. *A few Boxes of the above* HYSON *for ſale.*

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Eſquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes	Dollars	350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn aagainſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horſe,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, ſeventeen hundred and eighty-ſix, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and ſtrength, and his action equal to any horſe. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has ſtood, of which any perſon inclined to purchaſe can inform themſelves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t

Juſt publiſhed,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone Houſe, No. 41, South Second-Street,

A CASE,

Decided in the SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES, in which is diſcuſſed the Queſtion,
WHETHER A STATE IS LIABLE TO BE SUED BY A PRIVATE CITIZEN OF ANOTHER STATE?

Price Half a Dollar.

POST-ROAD

TO THE GENESEE COUNTRY.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Poſt-Road from Philadelphia to Reading, is continued to Sunbury and Northumberland; thence up the Weſt Branch of the Suſquehannah as far as Licoming; thence to the Painted Poſt (in New-York ſtate, near the forks of the Tioga) thence to Bath (a town laid out on the Cohocton Branch of the Tioga) thence to Williamſburg, at the forks of Geneſee River.

Letters for this new route will be ſent from the Philadelphia Poſt-Office every Wedneſday morning, at eight o'clock, with the mail for Reading.

A weekly mail will alſo be carried from Bethlehem to Wilkeſbarre, in the county of Luzerne.

General Poſt-Office, April 6, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS a BRIDGE is to be built over Raritan River, at the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey—to accompliſh which, will require the ſervice of many carpenters and maſons of experience; Notice is therefore hereby given, that any perſon or perſons inclining to undertake the whole, or any part thereof, by applying to the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next, may have an opportunity of contracting for the ſame.

JOHN BAYARD,
JACOB HARDENBURGH,
JOHN DENNIS, Sen.

Brunſwick, March 24th. ep3w

An Ordinance for ſecuring the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subſcriptions to the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore ariſen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the inſtalments, agreeably to the terms of the ſubſcriptions. And whereas the Legiſlature at their laſt ſeſſions, paſſed a ſupplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the ſaid doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to paſs any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the ſaid ſubſcriptions.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures*, That if any ſubſcriber or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond payment of his, her, or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, together with the lawful intereſt ariſing thereon, either to the caſhier of the United States Bank Office of Diſcount and Depoſit, at New-York, the caſhier of the Bank of New-York, the caſhier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, of John Bayard, Eſq. in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next: That then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

SEC. 2. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the third payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, together with the lawful intereſt ariſing thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that caſe all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society.

SEC. 3. *And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid*, That if any ſubſcriber, or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his, her, or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, on or before the thirteennth day of July next, that then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid Directors, and their ſucceſſors, for the common benefit of the ſaid Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

Paſſed at New-Ark, 20th February, 1793.

(Counterſigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT,
Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of ſpecie which may be paid on the reſpective payments of every original ſhare, by ſuch Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of ſaid ſhares in ſpecie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

	Dols.	Cts.
On the 13th of April, 1793, with intereſt from 13th July, 1792,	7	63
On the 13th of May, 1793, with intereſt from 13th January, 1793,	7	86
On the 13th of July, 1793,	8	09

Stockholders in the ſaid Society are hereby notified, that I, the ſubſcriber, am duly authorized to make the requiſite indorſements upon the certificates of ſhares which they may reſpectively hold, and that books of tranſfer are opened at my office, in Front-ſtreet, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW.

February 21, 1793. 12wtf3M.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or Bank of the the United States.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the ſeventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the ſaid Diſtrict, hath depoſited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Puniſhment of Death is neceſſary in Pennſylvania. With Notes and Illuſtrations.* By William Bradford, Eſq. To which is added, *an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary Houſe of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof.* By Caleb Lownes, *of Philadelphia.*——*If we enquire into the Cauſes of all human Corruptions, we ſhall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Puniſhments.*"——Monteſq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congreſs of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by ſecuring the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of ſuch Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.

☞ *The above work is ſold in Charleſton by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boſton, by David Weſt.*

Morſe's Geography,

Reviſed, corrected, and greatly enlarged, with many additional MAPS, *well engraved.*

In a few weeks will be publiſhed,
By THOMAS and ANDREWS, Fauſt's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boſton,
In Two Volumes, large Octavo.

A NEW Edition of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY: Being the largeſt and the beſt ſyſtem of GEOGRAPHY ever publiſhed: Or a complete GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, brought down to the preſent time.

IN TWO PARTS.

The General Contents are—

PART I.—Of Aſtronomy, as connected with, and introductory to the ſcience of Geography: under this head will be given an account of the ſeveral aſtronomical ſyſtems of the World, and a particular deſcription of the true one. A table of the diameters, periods, &c. of the ſeveral Planets in the ſolar ſyſtem—an account of the Comets and fixed ſtars.

Of GEOGRAPHY—its uſe and progreſs—figure, magnitude and motion of the Earth—Doctrine of the Sphere—Geographical circles—Diviſions of the Earth into zones and climates—methods of finding the latitude and longitude of places from celeſtial obſervations—Globes, and their uſe—with a number of the moſt uſeful and entertaining Geographical Problems and Theorems—Maps, and their uſe—ſources of heat and cold—theory of the winds and tides—length of miles in different countries—natural diviſions of the Earth—account of the Gregorian or new ſtile, &c.

AMERICA—Its diſcovery by Columbus—general deſcription of the Continent, in which is a lengthy diſcuſſion of the queſtion, When, whence, and by whom, was America firſt peopled? With a long and entertaining account of the Indians, and the late diſcoveries on the north-weſt coaſt, &c.—NORTH AMERICA—chronological account of its diſcovery and ſettlements, its diviſions—DANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES of AMERICA—general deſcription of them, including a hiſtory of the late war, and many other uſeful and entertaining matters. SOUTH AMERICA—its diviſions, particular deſcription of its ſeveral provinces and countries. WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

*** This part of the work will be illuſtrated by maps of the countries deſcribed, from the correcteſt copies.

PART II.—Containing every thing eſſential which is contained in the beſt and lateſt quarto edition of Guthrie's and other Britiſh Geographies, with ſelections from celebrated navigators, travellers and reſpectable authors of other nations, &c.

Of EUROPE in general—its grand diviſions, particular geographical deſcriptions of its ſeveral Kingdoms and Republics, &c. Of ASIA—its ſituation, boundaries, general hiſtory, particular deſcriptions of its ſeveral diviſions, &c. Of AFRICA—its general hiſtory, boundaries, grand diviſions, &c. Alſo, new diſcoveries, Terra Incognita, Geographical Table, alphabetically arranged—Chronological Table of remarkable events, diſcoveries and inventions, liſt of men of learning and genius, with other uſeful miſcellany.

*** This part will alſo be illuſtrated with maps of the countries deſcribed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is ſenſible that the firſt edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many inſtances defective, in others erroneous, and in ſome offenſive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his deſire, in the preſent edition, to ſupply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offenſive parts of the laſt. To aſſiſt him in this buſineſs, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of reſpectability in the ſeveral ſtates. The deſcription of foreign countries (which compoſes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the moſt approved writers on Geography, and uſeful information introduced from the diſcoveries of the lateſt Navigators, Travellers, and reſpectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expenſe have been ſpared to render this work the moſt complete, accurate, and uſeful of any ever offered to the public.

PLANS

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,
DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.